

UNIONS OUTLAWED BY U. S. SUPREME COURT

TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN NUMBER OF PUPILS AND SCHOOLS IN U. S. S. R.

Lunacharsky Reports to Tenth Anniversary Jubilee Session of Executive Committee

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Oct. 17.—While the number of pupils in every Western European country has decreased, the number of pupils and educational advantages in the Soviet Union has increased greatly, according to the report of People's Commissar for Education Lunacharsky, presented at the jubilee session of the Central Executive Committee of the All Union Congress of Soviets today. The sessions are held in this city because the Bolshevik revolution started here nearly ten years ago.

Lunacharsky pointed out that the Soviet Union is the only land where, during these last years, public education is progressing with such extraordinary rapidity. Whereas all the countries of western Europe show the number of pupils falling off, the Soviet Union counts sixty-three pupils in school per thousand inhabitants against forty in 1914.

Ten Million Pupils.
The total number of pupils in schools of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is now ten million, said Lunacharsky, and emphasized that this number exceeds by thirty per cent the enrollment of prewar times.

The total number of public schools, the speaker reported, is one hundred thousand. The number of schools in regions inhabited by national minorities is rapidly rising.

The number of technical schools is one thousand and seven, and they are attended by 180,000 pupils, more than half of whom are the children of workers or peasants.

Technical Schools Increase.
Illiteracy, Lunacharsky declared, is rapidly being wiped out. The number of illiterates, he said, does not exceed 18 per cent, while the percentage for women is somewhat higher. During the last five years more than seven million people have completed courses for illiterates. Village clubs, through the Soviet Union, have been provided with radios.

Newspaper Readers Increase.
The newspapers have more than eight million readers compared with the two and a half million readers before the war. The number of scientific periodicals, he said, has doubled, while technical journals have increased tenfold since 1914.

Moving pictures, he said, have developed very rapidly. The number of foreign films presented in the Soviet Union was thirty per cent of the total as compared with eighty-six per cent during the first years of the revolution.

Concluding Lunacharsky said, "The cultural activity of the capitalist countries are directed to the satisfaction of selfish interests, whereas our work aims at the promotion of a higher culture and the improvement of the living conditions of workers throughout the world."

Baltimore Unionists May Join Delegation To the Soviet Union

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17 (FP).—Andrew T. McNamara, member of the executive board of the International Association of Machinists' local lodge, and Charlie Kutz, prominent in the Coopers' Union, have received invitations to join the party of trade unionists that is about to journey to Moscow to witness the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian social revolution.

The invitations came from the Russian Trades Union Council at Moscow. One of two labor representatives from each state in the United States, McNamara was informed, had been asked to go. Expenses after the guests have crossed the Soviet border will be borne by the Russian trade unions.

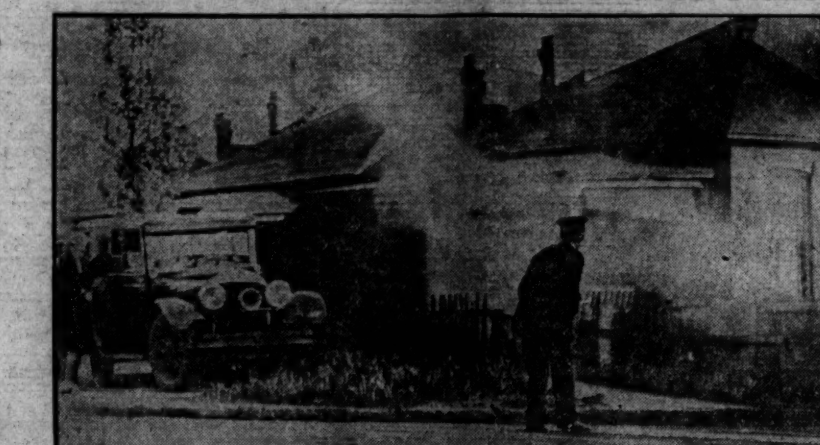
McNamara is inclined to accept the invitation, since he believes the offer was made as a means of improving relations between Russian and American labor. He remarked that American bankers and manufacturers have not hesitated to go to Russia on various business errands, and this trip would enable American workers to judge of Russian conditions for themselves.

J. F. Anderson, of Washington, former general vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, is another who is considering acceptance of the invitation.

Schlee To Try Air Record.
PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 17.—An attempt to establish a new world record for endurance flights will be made soon, probably somewhere in the south, by William Brock and Edwin F. Schlee, who recently flew half way around the world, the two fliers announced today.

Bars U. M. W. of A. From West Virginia Coal Fields

PERSECUTED NEGRO FIGHTS A GOOD FIGHT



Charles Pinkston knew what would happen to a Negro, however innocent, when charged with a crime in Birmingham, Alabama. He barricaded himself in his home and in spite of tear gas, endured a siege in which sixteen attackers were wounded before he succumbed. Photo shows poisonous tear gas pouring from the building and policeman with drawn revolver.

K. K. K. TERROR AGAINST NEGRO THRU ALABAMA

Follows Trustifying of Southern Industry

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 17.—The exposure of Klan floggings of Negroes and whites which have shocked the nation and have resulted in a series of grand jury indictments in various counties of this state coincide with the rapid rise of heavy industry here, centering around a development of water power, iron and coal mining connected with the chemical industry—phosphates, for which there is an in-exhaustive demand in American farming communities.

The southern landlord and capitalist class, basing itself on the pre-civil war tradition, has militantly and steadily resisted the organization into unions of both the Negro and white workers.

Terrorized Labor Organizers.
Especially have the southern capitalists tried to terrorize the Negro population and those union organizers who have tried to bring them into the American labor movement.

In Bogalusa, La., in 1919, the southern capitalists established a precedent in their war upon union organization—both of Negroes and of whites. The Bogalusa Lumber Co., thru its personally conducted organization, "The Loyal Legion," of which the local American Legion post was a part, murdered a Negro organizer of lumber workers, who was acting under instructions of the American Federation of Labor, and the local Central Labor Council. Officials of the Central Labor Council who sided with the Negro organizer, and entrenched themselves in a garage in a last-ditch fight side by side with the Negro organizer against the lumber trust were murdered by lumber trust mercenaries.

Kidnapped by Klansmen.
In 1923 two A. F. of L. organizers working both among Negro and white workers in Birmingham, were kidnapped and never seen again. It is practically certain that they were murdered by klansmen or other tools of (Continued on Page Two)

Remus Threatens Graft Expose Unless Aided; Officials Come to Aid

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Temporary insanity will be the plea of George Remus, when he goes to trial here Nov. 14, for the killing of his wife.

Remus had pleaded not guilty to the charge Saturday when arraigned, and his lawyer had asked for permission to take depositions concerning the conduct of the slain woman, while Remus was serving time for his bootleg activities.

Judge Shook this afternoon began hearing arguments of Remus' counsel and state's attorneys in this regard. About 40 depositions are to be presented at the trial, among them are those of government officials at Cincinnati and Chicago. Remus' threat to expose graft has caused consternation in certain circles.

SIGMAN CAUGHT WHEN HE ATTEMPTS TO MISREPRESENT FACTS AT TRIAL

Right Wing Strikebreaker Confused on Stand; Has "Bad Memory" in Suit Against Freiheit

Facing the fire of cross-examination by attorneys for the defense, in the court of Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky, Center and Franklin streets, Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was shown to have distorted facts in the hearing on the criminal libel suit that he brought against the left wing leaders in the needle trades, Ben Gold and Louis Hyman.

During the course of examination the difference between militant trade unionism and class collaboration was brought out.

Sigman Spoke for Strike.
Sigman admitted that he spoke in favor of calling the cloakmakers strike at a meeting held at Madison Square Garden, June 22, 1926.

It was brot out in testimony that after speaking at the meeting Sigman later suspended those union heads who were designated by the organization to lead the strike.

Removed Strike Leaders.
He admitted his disapproval of militant union tactics. "It was a fallacy on the part of the Joint Board to reject the conditions offered the workers by the Governor's Commission," said Sigman.

Referring to the organization of the strike machinery after the vote for the strike was passed, Sigman stated in answer to a question by (Continued on Page Two)

Campaign To Organize 10,000 Men and Women of Insurance Company

A campaign to organize into the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union the 10,000 office workers employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is now being conducted by that organization.

The demands of the union are a minimum wage of \$21 a week instead of \$12 a week, payment for overtime and appeal from summary dismissals. The 10,000 workers involved include 7,000 girls.

The Higher They Fly.
WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 13.—Ruth Elder's failure to conquer the ocean automatically nullified a \$250,000 contract with a motion picture firm which endured only if she crossed the Atlantic by air, one of her backers reported today. Joseph J. Holloway, millionaire steel magnate, contributed to the Elder flight.

CURTIS FIELD, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Wind-driven rain compelled George Meissner to end his endurance flight with the Fairchild-Camner engine yesterday after he had spent 17 hours, 20 minutes and 11 seconds in the air.

Means Slated For Parole.
Gaston B. Means, convicted in the Harry M. Daugherty investigation and now at Atlanta prison, is reportedly recommended for immediate parole. He was formerly employed by the William J. Burns International Detective Agency and was prominently identified with the corruption of the Harding administration.

INTERSTATE CLAUSE OF DECISION FURNISHES DEADLY PRECEDENT

Strikes Illegal Which Affect Articles of Interstate Commerce

"Yellow Dog" Contract Upheld; Prohibits Organizations of Workers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The most sweeping and sinister decision, from the standpoint of the labor movement, yet rendered by the supreme court, has been handed down in the case of the combination of West Virginia coal companies seeking a permanent injunction against the United Mine Workers.

The supreme court, by refusing to grant a writ of certiorari for review of the case upon appeal of the union, upholds the contention of the coal company attorneys and prohibits the United Mine Workers from organizing in the West Virginia fields.

Technically the supreme court upheld the federal court of southern West Virginia in granting an injunction to these coal companies.

"Yellow Dog" Pacts Upheld.
The injunction which was sustained held the mine workers guilty of interfering with interstate commerce and prohibited its office from persuading non-union coal miners to break their contracts with the West Virginia operators. These contracts are of the "yellow dog" variety.

Twelve operators, led by the Red Jacket Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, obtained identical injunctions.

Background of Suit.
Their suit grew out of the general strike declared by the mine workers effective April 1, 1922.

Operators alleged that the strike was part of a conspiracy between the union and union coal operators of the central competitive field, including Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and western Pennsylvania, to destroy the West Virginia operators. They also attacked the check-off system. The district court found for the operators on these questions, but the circuit court of appeals eliminated them from the record which came to the supreme court.

Leaves Operators Supreme.
The injunction, as it now stands, prohibits the union and its officers from interfering with employees of the West Virginia operators by threats of violence, or from persuading the employees to break individual contracts of employment. West Virginia operators, while refusing to recognize the union, make a contract with each miner when employed, union attorneys said.

Miners Declared "Guilty."
The circuit court found that the "defendants as officers of the union had combined and conspired to interfere with the mines and to make effective (Continued on Page Two)

Mussolini to Give the Pope More Land and Maybe a Boat

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The prospect of a settlement of the vexed relations of the vatican with the Italian government thru the instrumentality of the fascist Mussolini is receiving close attention from French government circles.

The vatican demands the re-establishment of its status as a temporal power which it lost fifty years ago when the revolution that unified Italy cooped up the pope in his palatial prison on the Tiber, where he has sulked ever since as a voluntary prisoner. The fascist government is willing to accede to the papal demand and his holiness may be allowed to extend the vatican gardens and even enjoy possession of a houseboat giving him a little more than the shadow of a naval power.

The Popolo Romano says: "Furthermore, the dignity of Italy would certainly not be compromised if the vatican gardens were widened, nor the equilibrium of the Mediterranean be disturbed if the mystic bark of St. Peter should float at anchor at the mouth of the Tiber."

The fascist government will make no concession to the pope without a mutual agreement and the intervention of foreign governments in the negotiations are frowned on by both parties. While the majority of governments have diplomatic representatives at the vatican the Italian government considered official recognition of the vatican temporal power as an unfriendly act. Now Mussolini needs the vatican in his political maneuvers and the vatican needs Mussolini.

Davis and Coolidge Discuss Hastening Army Building Plan

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—Secretary of War Davis and President Coolidge were in close conference today on the subject of a larger appropriation for building more barracks for the army. Major General Summerall visited Coolidge yesterday. It is reported that Davis complained that the new appropriation of \$22,000,000 was not available soon enough. Summerall led the publicity for the increased appropriation by discovering some very bad barracks in Texas, where they have been all along for the last ten years without comment from general officers. No assurance is offered that when the new barracks are built they will be better as well as larger.

Buses Supplant Railways.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 17.—Officials of the Public Service Railway Company of New Jersey in a letter received by the city commissioners of Perth Amboy today requested they be allowed to abandon two of three trolley lines running into Perth Amboy and substitute bus lines. The company desires to abandon the line operating between Westfield Junction and Perth Amboy and that between Perth Amboy and Metuchen.

Many Strikers Beaten.

Many of the former gangster strikers commented upon the close of the career of this notorious right-wing gangster, whose guerrillas used to make flying invasions of the strike districts and leave broken heads and gashed bodies in their train.

500 REGISTERED FOR OPENING OF WORKERS SCHOOL

Many Classes Open to Trade Unionists

The Workers School will open its fall term of 1927 this evening at 108 East 14th Street, when classes in principles of Marxism, Fundamentals of Communism, History of the United States and Intermediate English "A" will begin. The class in Advanced English "A" will begin Wednesday while Thursday, Oct. 20, Intermediate English "B" and a second section in Advanced English "A" will start. Social forces in Modern Literature is scheduled to begin Friday evening, Oct. 21.

Registration Passes 500.
The registration this year has been very large, the 500 mark already having been passed. As a result several courses have been closed to registration. Within a week several more subjects will be added to the list.

Great interest is being shown by the workers in a class on Trade Union Problems, William Z. Foster, instructor; Theory and Practice of Trade Union Work, Benjamin Gitlow, instructor; and Labor Journalism, Art Shields, instructor.

Workers from many industries have been registering for these courses, such as cloakmakers, machinists, motomen, furriers, and carpenters. The discussions will take place in these classes on experience in and methods of solving problems. Those who wish to train themselves for the trade union movement are ex- (Continued on Page Five)

RIGHT WING THUG GREW RICH OFF GARMENT STRIKES

Jacob Organ, alias "Little Augie," the thug and gangster who was shot down in Norfolk street on the East Side Saturday night, obtained a fortune by practicing his profession of professional strike-breaker and murderer.

But a fact, little known, but brot out in connection with the funeral of the dead gunman, is his shady relations with the labor movement of New York City. For "Little Augie" was one of the gangsters employed by the right wing in both the furriers' and cloakmakers' strikes in the attempt to terrorize the workers.

"Little Augie" obtained partly from this source the fortune which enabled him to move up-town and purchase partnerships in various cabarets and night-clubs where some of his underlings also wealthy from the pay realized from the Sigmantines, added pandering and dope-selling to their occupations.

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INTERSTATE CLAUSE OF DECISION AGAINST U. M. W. BLOW TO RIGHT OF ORGANIZATION

(Continued from Page One)

fective the strikes declared pursuant to the policy of the union."

The supreme court decision follows the recent decision of the federal court of western Pennsylvania prohibiting the United Mine Workers from carrying on its strike against the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company, the owner of 42 mines in that section.

The decision in the West Virginia case makes an appeal by the union from the Pennsylvania decision fruitless.

The United Mine Workers unions

by reason of these two decisions are prevented from organizing or striking in the two states producing the largest amount of soft coal.

The supreme court decision in the West Virginia case makes the coming conference of union officials to be held in Pittsburgh of great importance. Called to consider ways and means of aiding the miners' strike it seems hardly possible that this conference can meet without taking up in a fundamental fashion the whole question of the struggle against the outlawing of the labor movement by federal injunction.

COTTON MILL, MOVED SOUTH, DOUBLES ITS EXPLOITATION BECAUSE UNION IS LACKING

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

GASTONIA, N. C., Oct. 17 (FP).—Marville-Jencks, textile barons, who called out the militia of Rhode Island to quell their northern cotton mill workers last year, may have to send in a call for the North Carolina militia to drive their southern workers back into Gastonia's biggest and worst mill.

In their huge 6-story 110-spindle Lorry mill, employing 2,500 "hands" Marville-Jencks are instituting a ruthless speedup drive which is bringing workers to the verge of desperation.

"Need Union." "What we need is a union," said young Bill Thomas, who looks 16 but says he has worked in the Lorry mill 6 years. "We need some one to lead us. We're yaller, always waiting for the next fellow to take the lead, or we'd be out now."

"I was making \$15 a week as a frame hand, but with the new management, I'm getting only \$10.50 a week for 60 hours now."

68 Cents—Half Day's Work. "Hello, Bill," calls another young worker. "I'm going in to get her now," he says. "I've got 68 cents coming for half a day's work." He disappears through the guarded mill gate to the paymaster's office.

"About 4 months ago they had a shake-up in there," Bill continues, nodding toward the general offices, set apart from the main building. "First all the supervisors, cleaned 'em out and got in a new bunch."

BOOKS

on the

Music, Poetry, Literature, Cinema Theatre and Education

in

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FALL, SINCLAIR TRIAL FOR OIL GRAFT STARTED

Half-Hearted Attempt to Prosecute Pair

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The first day of the trial of Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, and Albert B. Fall, secretary of interior in the Harding cabinet, was frittered away in the examination of prospective jurors. Fall and Sinclair are being tried in the criminal branch of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the lease of the Teapot Dome Naval Reserve oil field in Wyoming.

Twenty-six veniremen were examined, using up the first panel. At least another day will be spent in the selection of jurors, it is expected.

Altho the trial comes on the heels of the decision of the United States supreme court that the Teapot Dome lease was "shot thru with fraud and corruption" it is regarded as unlikely that either Fall or Sinclair will be convicted.

With millions of dollars at his command, Sinclair has purchased the services of shrewd lawyers. The half-hearted manner in which the government has been pushing the case is also regarded as pointing to the acquittal of the pair.

Big Graft. Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts, special counsel for the government, will make an especial effort to prove that Sinclair diverted to Fall some \$250,000 of the profits of the defunct Continental Trading Company of Canada, in exchange for which Fall turned over to Sinclair the lease on the Teapot Dome reserve.

Bosses Order a Tax Cut. WEST BADEN, Ind., Oct. 17.—Lewis I. Pierson, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, declared here today that Coolidge should cut taxes on corporations by \$400,000,000 in spite of the administration's plans for a bigger navy. Pierson said the naval appropriations could come from some other source.

Realtors Cause Death. LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17.—A man believed to have been a New York surgeon, was found last evening on the pistol range in Elysian Park. He had committed suicide by pulling the trigger of a shotgun with his toe.

The suicide seemed to be impulsive, and is believed to be a victim of one of the real estate swindlers who throng in southern California and practically rule the city.

Machine Guns Blaze in Chicago. CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Joseph "Red" Goodman, professional football player, was shot and killed, some 80 men and women were terrorized and robbed of \$10,000 in money and jewels today in a sensational machine gun raid on "The Barn," a country roadhouse, by eight bandits. All of the bandits save the leader wore white masks. He had a black stocking pulled over his head.

Professor Kills Self. LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 17.—Dean P. F. Walker, head of the school of engineering at the University of Kansas for more than 15 years, shot and killed himself here today. In a note addressed to his wife Walker stated he had been a failure. Kansas is one of the universities which have recently tightened their grip on the free expression of opinion by faculty and students.

Extend Scope of Dry Law. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Restaurants and cafes to which guests bring their own liquor may be "padlocked" under the prohibition laws, the supreme court held today in refusing to review the case of Mike Fritzel and William Rothstein of Chicago. Much police graft is collected now from the owners who sell liquor, but this decision opens a new field.

The explanation of the fact of the frequent hunger strikes in Rumanian prisons. Political prisoners are systematically beaten and placed in punishment cells, and those awaiting sentence are forced to do hard labor.

The Hunger Strike. At first the prison authorities endeavored to force over 100 political prisoners in Jilava, where Boris Stefanov, former Communist deputy and other comrades are confined, to hard labor. For refusal to work 3 comrades were sent to the punishment cells. Then all the political prisoners declared a hunger strike, and presented the prison administration with the declaration demanding to be treated as political. The hunger strike simultaneously broke out in Dofan, where political prisoners on whom sentences have already been passed are confined. Here also the prisoners demanded an improvement of their position. At one time 100 comrades in the two prisons were on hunger strike. The strike continued 5 days and ended in the investigation of the matter by the prison authorities and the satisfaction of many of the demands.

Reads Fake Records. A great deal of time was taken up on the question of proportional representation to union bodies and conventions. Sinclair read from what was supposed to be the minutes of the last national convention of the union.

The section he read was supposed to be a motion passed by the convention that the vote on proportional representation should not be taken until six months after the end of the convention.

Boudin brot out the fact from Sinclair that the minutes were published by the right wing controlled G. E. B. under his direction.

Has Very Bad Memory. "Mr. Sinclair, who made the motion that the vote on proportional representation should not be taken until

SIGMAN CAUGHT DISTORTING FACTS WHILE TRYING TO MULCT THE FREIHEIT IN LIBEL SUIT

(Continued from Page One)

his lawyer, former Assistant District Attorney Markewich, that the right wing was not well represented in the various committees. Among the places mentioned was Brooklyn, where the international president said he had great objection to the men chosen to lead the struggle in that section.

On cross examination by Louis B. Boudin of counsel for the defense, Sigman admitted that the man in question, a certain Cherchorie, had been in charge of Brooklyn for over a year before the left wing administration was organized in the Joint Board. Also that at the present time "he is a loyal union man." The witness also admitted that Cherchorie at present is connected with the Manhattan office of the right wing.

Sigman assailed the Workers (Communist) Party declaring that "the strike leaders were not interested in the workers and the union but were taking orders from the Communist Party and the Red International in Moscow."

Several hundred cloak and dress-makers who were interested spectators broke in laughter and were warned by Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky that another outburst would result in the court being cleared of all except the defendants, and complainant.

Reads Fake "Thesis." Sigman's attorney, Markewich then started to read what he claimed were excerpts from "Communist theses."

Joseph R. Brodsky, of counsel for the defense objected to the reading of the alleged "Communist theses."

If you want to obtain the real point of view of the Workers (Communist) Party I will bring the head of that organization here as a witness.

Defense counsel then discovered that which was supposed to be "Communist Theses" was a pamphlet with the title "The Communist Plague in Our Unions."

Sigman started to quote from the pamphlet certain passages which he said he had read to the left wing leaders of the joint board prior to the strike as points that he opposed. They included a section devoted to the move for the formation of a labor party.

Admits Statement Not True. It was brot out in the cross examining of Sigman that the pamphlet was published by the right wing controlled general executive board. Sigman first stated that it was published in 1924.

"Was it published in 1927?" Sigman was asked by Boudin. When Sigman insisted that it was published in 1924, the defense attorney pointed out that many of the articles quoted were not supposed to have been written until 1925. The right wing president finding himself in a tight position admitted that what he had said was not true.

Sigman also read alleged quotations from Strike Strategy attempting to build up his case by charging that William Z. Foster believes in class collaboration.

Right Wing Betrayal. In referring to the strike again, Sigman told how at a special meeting of the general executive board held December of last year they decided to end the strike over the heads of the regularly elected officials of the New York Joint Board. Sigman under cross examination admitted several minutes later that at a meeting held several days later in Madison Square Garden, the cloakmakers repudiated the action of the right wing general executive board.

Magistrate Brodsky attempted to build up his case by charging that William Z. Foster believes in class collaboration.

Organization Demanded. But the rapid industrialization of the southern working class, both Negro and white, is bringing a demand for organization. The labor movement in the North has understood that the terrorist activities conducted by the island and by other agencies of the southern capitalist classes have little if any other purpose than to perpetuate and bring into the centralized industry which now dominates the remnants of pre-war agriculturalism, the feudalism and anti-Negroism which this old system typified.

It is in this light that all stories of rape, "insulting of white women" and "righteous indignation" expressed by white mobs must be interpreted.

Negroes Want Assistance. Against the Negro population, now being rapidly industrialized, are used the same methods with which white workers go on strike in northern industrial sections, notably in the coal mining and steel districts, are familiar.

The Negro population here, probably more than the white workers, are desirous of securing assistance in organizing as a section of the American labor movement. Because of the circumstances under which they labor, and because of the traditional hostility of the southern ruling class, their appeal for sympathy and aid should be accorded the exceptional consideration given by all labor movements to their members who are in the hands of their class enemies.

The "Plot." All attempts failing, a resolution to that effect was introduced into the convention, and was considered by Matthew Woll's resolutions committee. The committee pondered for a long time on the proposition, probably poring over many dictionaries to find sufficient authority for the revolutionary change.

There must be something wrong with a resolution, they reasoned, that came from the Office Workers Union that had sent a Communist to the convention. The delegate had been "discovered" in time to purge the convention of his obnoxious presence, but perhaps this was a hidden plot which they could not see thru! After careful and painstaking study the committee reported to the convention that the resolution should be referred to the Executive Council for further investigation. Another Communist plot had been nipped in the bud!

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Flight Over Brazil

Acoplanes are exploring the great forest regions of Brazil, and the rich back country. Diomedes Costes (above) and De Brix (below) after flying across the Atlantic from Africa are now making a long flight over the state of Matto Grosso and will go on to Argentine.

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Big International Dye Trust Is Still Being Organized Say Germans

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Leaders of German chemical circles today denied a report from New York that an international chemical trust has been formed in Europe involving the great German dye trust. It was stated that officials of the dye trust had negotiations with French and British syndicates, but they have not yet been concluded.

Rumanian Communist Leader Held; Framed Like Sacco-Vanzetti

PRAGUE, Oct. 2. (By Mail).—On the 19th of August the Czechoslovakian authorities arrested Comrade Koblach Elok, former member of the Central Committee of the Unitary Wood Workers' Union, and leader of the Rumanian Communist Party.

Koblach, a bold fighter and an energetic organizer of the Rumanian working class against the Rumanian landed nobility, had been a commander of a Red Battalion during the Hungarian proletarian dictatorship. After the defeat of the latter he returned to his native town in Transylvania, there working actively for the organization of Rumanian class trade unions and the foundation of the Rumanian Communist Party. He served prison sentences and fell into the clutches of the Rumanian secret police and the military courts several times. At last, however, his position became so desperate that he was forced to leave Rumania, and while crossing the frontier he was arrested in Czechoslovakia.

Cooked-Up Charges. As soon as the secret police heard of his arrest agents were sent to Czechoslovakia to demand that he be given up. As, however, a treaty had been concluded between Rumanian and Czechoslovakia with regard to the non-surrender of political refugees, the secret police cooked up a false accusation and demanded the surrender of Koblach as a criminal, accusing him of the murder of a secret police agent.

The Czechoslovakian Government, which, thanks to Lord Rothermere's campaign, is largely dependent upon its ally in the Little Entente—Rumania—will, of course, not delay to fulfill the demands of the Rumanian secret police, unless the international proletariat prevents Koblach being given up.

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World Labor to Celebrate Bolshevik Revolution

SOVIET YOUTH IN TESTS SHOW NEW SOCIAL OUTLOOK

Prefer Peasantry to Banking in U. S. S. R.

Youth in a workers' republic has an outlook upon life radically different from that of youth under capitalism. A study by Prof. Jerome Davis of Yale University, recently published in the American Journal of Sociology, in which the author compares certain social attitudes of Russian and American children, shows this very clearly. Ninety-three boys and girls, 12 to 19 years of age, in schools near Moscow, were given a list of various occupations and professions and asked to rank them according to their social standing, indicating which were considered "best" and which "worst" by the community. A group of 19 young textile workers were given the same test.

Peasants, Workers Rank High. The first ten professions selected by 72 of the younger children, most of them members of the Komsomol (Communist Society of Youth) were in the order of their choice: 1. peasant; 2. aviator; 3. member of the Central Executive Committee of the government; 4. and 5. (tied) doctor and party worker; 6. civil engineer; 7. and 8. (also tied) professor and Comrade; 9. aviator; 10. member of the Central Executive Committee of the government; 11. and 12. (tied) mechanic and coal miner. The lowest places, starting with the last, went to 45. minister; 44. prosperous business man; 43. manager of small factory; 42. banker; 41. small storekeeper; 40. coachman; 39. waiter; 38. owner of a store; 37. street-cleaner; 36. house porter. Minister and business man were also at the bottom in the ranking of 21 older boys and girls, 16 to 19 years of age, who gave first place to member of the Central Executive Committee of the Party.

Bankers Popular In U. S. American children (average of 306 high school seniors and 62 college freshmen) rated a similar list as follows: 1. banker; 2. professor; 3. doctor; 4. minister (priest); 5. lawyer; 6. prosperous business man (auto manufacturer); 7. school superintendent; 8. civil engineer; 9. army captain; 10. teacher. Ditch-digger, common laborer, street cleaner and hod-carrier came last on the American list.

Professor Davis recommends that this method of testing attitudes established under different social and educational systems be extended to other countries.

1) May, 1927. "Testing the Social Attitudes of Children in the Government Schools in Russia."

Thirty-two Nations at Capitalist Trade Parley

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Thirty-two countries, including United States, were represented today at a diplomatic conference upon the abolition of prohibitive restrictions upon imports and exports.

Hugh Wilson, American minister to Switzerland, represented the United States. In an address to his colleagues Minister Wilson said that the United States would be glad to participate in a formal international convention to assist international trade back to a normal basis.

3 Brazilian Airmen Killed. RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 17.—An air disaster in which two Brazilian airplanes were destroyed and three Brazilian aviators were burned to death marred the ceremonies of welcome when French aviator Dieudonne Costes and Joseph Le Brix arrived here today from their stopping place north of Bahia.

Tory Air Fleet Cruise. PLYMOUTH, Eng., Oct. 17.—Four man-of-war Royal air force seaplanes left here today on a cruise of 25,000 miles scheduled to last more than a year.

American Labor Celebrates the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution

News continues to pour into the editorial office of The DAILY WORKER of hundreds of meetings being arranged in all parts of the country to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Such meetings are being arranged in all parts of the country and in progressive farming districts in many parts of the United States. The meetings of which we have already received notice are:

Upper Michigan and Wisconsin. Menominee, Oct. 18. Finnish Workers' Hall, 100 St. Oct. 19. Bruce's Crossing, Oct. 20. Mass. Oct. 21. South Range, Oct. 22. Hancock, Nov. 3. Superior, Oct. 24. Norman H. Tellentire will speak at all the above meetings.

Minnesota Tours. St. Paul, Nov. 5; Minneapolis, Nov. 6; Superior, Wis., Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m.; Duluth, Nov. 7, 8:30 p. m. Iron Range, Nov. 8. Benjamin Giltow speaks at the above meetings.

Many Ohio Meetings. On November 6, meetings will be held in East Liverpool (2:30 p. m.) and Steubenville (7:30 p. m.). Belaire, Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. H. Scott will speak at all three meetings. N. Schaffer will speak at Hungarian Hall, Martin's Ferry at 2:30 the afternoon of Nov. 6.

On the 5th Toledo will have its celebration. On Nov. 6, in the afternoon Dayton will have its celebration and in the evening Cincinnati, with T. Johnson as speaker at both meetings. At Youngstown, Nov. 6, J. Brant will speak. In the evening of Nov. 6 there will be meetings at Warren and Canton.

The celebration in Cleveland will be held on Sunday, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock at Labor Lyceum. On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, Ambridge will celebrate and on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 there will be a meeting at Arnold. H. M. Wicks will be the speaker at all the above meetings.

Philadelphia and Anthracite. The Philadelphia meeting will be held Friday, Nov. 4th, at Labor Institute, 808 Locust Ave., with William

Pittsburgh and Vicinity. The Pittsburgh meeting will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock at Labor Lyceum. On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, Ambridge will celebrate and on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 there will be a meeting at Arnold. H. M. Wicks will be the speaker at all the above meetings.

Workers' Boycott of the Fascist Holiday in Paris

By MICHEL HOLLAY (Paris.) With tricolors, triumphal arches, lines of bayonets and fireworks there was to be held on the 19th September the "National festival of Franco-American fraternization. The million fallen 'fighters for civilization' were to be honored by the relighting of the eternal lamp on the grave of the unknown warrior, by the unveiling of a memorial to the cemetery of Douaumont, by military fascist parades in the elegant quarters of Paris, etc.

Commerce and industry, officials and schools were to observe a holiday in order to give a fit respect to the American guests. No less than three



The "Legionnaire's Dream" or "Suppressed Desires."

millions of the taxpayers' money was to be squandered on the reception of the American Legion.

The decision to hold this "national festival" in spite of the hostile attitude of the French working population towards these representatives of dollar justice, was an insolent provocation by the Poincaré government of the whole of the workers of France. Nay more! The minister of the Interior and the Prefect of the police wanted at the same time, in the most abominable manner, to lay a trap for the working class.

Should the population of Paris come to the military parades, in order to demonstrate their indignation, then they would experience more plainly than on the 23rd of August on the big boulevards, what "democracy" means. Whole regiments of young soldiers, the entire police and the Republican Guards were in readiness and supplied with ball cartridge. Even two regiments of the Senegalese were

stationed near Paris. The French fascists, the royalist and reactionary leagues made ready along with the American "Heroes" to show their military prowess to the French working population.

In order therefore to prevent a terrible and deliberately prepared blood bath the Communist Party of France and all revolutionary organizations called upon the people of Paris to boycott this chauvinist demonstration and to keep away from these reactionary fascist festivities.

Mass Demonstration. They called upon Paris to give this 19th September a really proletarian character by mass participation in the inauguration of the Place de Sacco et Vanzetti which had been decided on by the Communist municipal council in the great Parisian suburb of Clichy. All the Communist municipal councils, all the Communist Party branches, all the municipal councilors of the environs of Paris decided not to take part in the "fraternization festival", not to display flags, not to observe a holiday in the public services and in the schools, not to make the 19th September a day of mourning for all victims of international class justice.

Further, the C. P. of France proposed to the French socialist party to organize a great demonstration. The socialist party of France rejected this proposal and confined itself to the slogan of the boycott, for which however it did not make the least propaganda.

The 19th September is now past. It was converted into a farce equally for the bourgeoisie, the government and their American guests; it became a powerful demonstration day of the revolutionary proletariat, a day of honor for the working population of Paris.

Clichy Demonstration. At Clichy, however, over 100,000 working men and women voiced their hatred against international bourgeois class justice. In spite of police provocation, the demonstration was carried out with perfect discipline and order. The fighting slogans were: For complete amnesty against the bad treatment of civil and military prisoners, for the cancellation of all war debts, for payment of wages deducted for 19th September, for increase of wages and retention of the eight-hour day against unemployment and capitalist rationalization, for defending the Russian revolution and the Chinese workers and peasants in their fight against imperialism.

Judge Has Millionaire Win. NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 17.—Mrs. Jesse Margaret Budlong lost a bitter superior court engagement here today. After characterizing the wife of the millionaire Texas oil operator as a "fool" and threatening to jail her for contempt of court, Judge Herman L. Carpenter announced that he would record an absolute divorce for Milton J. Budlong. Mrs. Budlong was her own attorney.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

WHEN AN ARMY WALKED OUT ON BOURGEOIS WAR

Story of Kerensky's Decline and Fall

In preparation for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, which will be celebrated all over the world during the week of November 7, the archives of the Soviet Government are giving out valuable and interesting historical material on the period following the February revolution which brought Kerensky to power, to the October Revolution which gave control to the revolutionary workers and peasants under the leadership of the Bolsheviks.

The story of the failure of the Kerensky regime to heed the insistent cry for peace that arose from the agonized millions throughout the whole of the former Russian empire, the "strike" against war of 15,000,000 soldiers, who, as Lenin pointed out carried out a referendum, against a continuation of the war with their feet, and the final triumph of the Bolshevik program in the army is graphically told in the following article.

15,000,000 Soldiers Strike. MOSCOW, Oct. 17.—The February revolution grew out of the war and was directed against war. The workers and soldiers who completed the revolution declared an actual armistice on the front, i.e., themselves held up the fighting.

But the bourgeoisie, having gained power in the form of the Provisional Government, considered that "February" was a little revolution in the name of the big war. The Anglo-French imperialists and the Russian bourgeoisie wanted to liquidate the revolution, and to continue the war. The bourgeoisie were for war: the workers, soldiers and peasants were for peace—thus the main class forces were drawn up in the fight around the question of "war or peace."

Loan Embargo Threatened. Anglo-French capital, through its agents, commanded the Provisional Government to bring up the Russian army for attack, threatening otherwise to stop all loans, credits and arms. But the army had no confidence in the bourgeoisie and its agent-minister Guchkov; consequently the Mensheviks and SRs—Tsereteli, Kerensky, Dan and Chernov—came to the aid of imperialism. Guchkov would never have made the Army advance, Kerensky could have done so. On May 5, the coalition government was formed, with the participation of 6 "Socialist" ministers, and aimed at renewing the imperialist war. The mere fact of the coalition signified that the so-called "Socialists" had betrayed the workers and peasants to the imperialists and had "accepted" the war, and the organization of a government together with the bourgeoisie.

Controlled By Lloyd George. The "Socialist" Kerensky became the organizer of the advance. The Mensheviks—Social-Revolutionary controlled Soviets supported him. The bourgeoisie helped him: they made cat's paws of the "Socialists." Anglo-French capital stood at their backs. Kerensky, and in Russia—Lloyd George ruled over Kerensky—that is the sole tragedy of June 18.

The Government, Soviet, Committees, commissars, congresses command, officers—in a word, the entire apparatus of the government "agitated frantically for the advance." From June 3-24, the first All-Russian Congress of Soviets was held. Several hundred against one hundred Bolshevik votes sanctioned the bloody war. Only the Bolsheviks gave fair warning to the Congress and the Army, referring to the attack, in their declarations, as an attack of the counter-revolution and the betrayal of the army. The attack had been guaranteed to the bourgeoisie of England and France during the tsarist government. The coalition government actually fulfilled the promise of Nicholas II.

The Attack Began. On June 6 the Executive Committee of the Soviet with Tsereteli and Kerensky at the head, decided once more to fan the flames of war and begin the attack. On June 13, the Congress voted its agreement. On June 16, Kerensky signed the order and on the south-west front.

The bourgeoisie greeted the advance with joy; it was the fruitful result of their own previous work. On June 19, the Congress of Soviets, despite fresh warnings from the Bolsheviks, sent greeting to the army, which had been deceived and thrown again into the bloody hell of war. The working class, through the speeches of their representatives at the Congress, appraised the fact of the attack as a counter-revolution both from without and within and repelled it by the demonstrations of June 15 under Bolshevik slogans.

Army Refused to Fight. But the crime had been committed. The effort to continue the war had come to grief. The treacherous adventure had failed: The army had refused to fight. Kerensky's fiery summons and Kornilov's bullets were

Leeds Workers to Send Delegates to USSR for November Celebrations

LONDON, (By Mail).—Local trade union organizations at a meeting in Leeds appointed delegates to participate in the tenth anniversary celebrations of the November revolution. The delegates will leave for Moscow soon. The committee in charge of the Leeds conference was headed by Brotherton, secretary of the Leeds' Council of Trade Unions.

REACTIONARIES BEATEN OFF BY MEXICAN TROOPS

Diego Rivera on Way to Soviet Union

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 17.—Remnants of the counter-revolutionary armies led by Generals Arnulfo Gomez and Hector Almadia, who attempted to attack the small town of Almadia, were severely defeated and driven off by Federal troops last Sunday, according to dispatches received here.

Federal cavalry and infantry are reported to be pursuing the reactionaries and it is expected that counter-revolutionaries will be overtaken within twenty-four hours.

Rivera on Way to U. S. S. R. SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 17.—Diego Rivera, internationally known artist and formerly a leader of the Mexican Communist Party, arrived here last night en route to the Soviet Union. Rivera is leaving to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

German Communists Gain, Maslov Group Beaten in Election

BERLIN, (By Mail).—The results of the elections in Altona, which yielded the German Communist Party a larger vote than it has ever achieved there which resulted in a complete rebuff of the ultra-left Fischer-Maslov group, is regarded as symptomatic of the pending elections in other sections of the country.

The Communist Party in Altona received 19,000 votes in the elections held early in October, in contrast with the 17,535 votes which it received in 1924, the 14,257 votes which it received in December 1924 and the 11,144 votes which it received in the presidential elections.

Maslov Group Defeated. In an insolent letter, alleged to be based on an "estimation of forces," the Maslov group offered to enter into a united front with the Communist Party, if four of their candidates were placed on the candidate list consisting of twenty candidates. Their offer was rejected by the Party. Against the 19,000 votes polled by the Communist Party, the Maslov group received only 364 votes.

USSR Scientists to Use Planes for Expedition

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The Academy of Sciences is organizing an airplane to the Kary-Kumy desert in order to explore parts of the region hitherto inaccessible to caravans. Four airplanes will be placed at the disposal of the expedition by the "Osoaviakhim," the Society for Air and Chemical Defense.

Turkmenistan Radio Station

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—A four-kilowatt radio broadcasting station will be completed soon in the Turkmenistan Republic. The broadcasting will be in the vernacular.

Nile Sends Out S.O.S.

BORDEUX, France, Oct. 17.—An "SOS" message from the American steamship Nile was picked up here early today. The Nile was aground 10 miles west of Cape Bogaronia, near Sardinia. The Greek steamship Vasildis reported she was on her way to give assistance.

In vain: the death sentence could not spare the 15 million army.

The Bolsheviks were right. The counter-revolution of the generals' courts-martial and pronounced death sentences. But it had lost the army. The soldiers en masse answered the attack with open warfare against the officers, and, dragging whole regiments from the hands of the defence committees, began to leave the trenches. The Bolsheviks had won the army. They alone represented the Party fighting for peace. The transference of the army from the Mensheviks and social-revolutionaries through the temporary triumph of the counter-revolution, under the political leadership of the Bolsheviks—this was the sum total of the attack. A continuation of the war was made impossible.

GERMAN MINERS STRIKE; DEMAND WAGE INCREASE

70,000 Out; Discontent in Other Industries

BERLIN, October 17.—More than 70,000 coal miners in the brown coal mines in central Germany struck last night for a 6 1/2% wage increase. The extension of the strike to other mines and even to other industries like the dye and chemical trades is regarded as likely.

The miners in the brown coal pits, who work ten hours a day for \$1.50, walked out when their demand for a 6 1/2% wage increase was refused.

Nation-wide strikes in many of the heavy industries are regarded as likely in view of the discontent with the increase in working day, the lowering of wages and the speed-up system that attended the introduction of rationalization.

Recent Victories. Victories have been won by the workers in most of the large strikes which have taken place recently. Wage increases were won in the strikes of the Berlin street car, brewer and furniture workers and the Solingen metal workers.

British Warship at Chefoo to "Protect" Spoils of Salt Tax

CHEFOO, China, Oct. 17.—To protect the salt tax collected by foreign inspectors in spite of the protests of the Chinese and deposited in the local branch of the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, the British warship Vindictive has arrived here.

PEKING, Oct. 17.—Statements issued from the headquarters of Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, claim the capture of Kalgan by Chang's troops. (Kalgan is about 125 miles northwest of Peking and is an important strategic point.)

DeValera's Party Deals Gently With Cosgrave Program

DUBLIN, Oct. 17.—The restraint observed by Republican deputies in criticizing the government's program is greeted with joy by the capitalist press which hails the moderate language used by De Valera's followers as a healthy omen for the future and a promise of "sober and reasoned discussion of national problems."

During the second day's session of Dail Eireann De Valera did not speak on a major question. He confined himself entirely to raising points of order, a form of parliamentary activity at which he is peerless.

Fianna Fail Grows Conservative. Sean Lemass, director of organization for the Republican Party, announced that if Fianna Fail "can get the necessary power, and it can be done with safety to the nation, we intend to alter the treaty and constitution wherever they are in conflict with national interests."

The left wing Republicans are losing ground in the ranks of Fianna Fail, and those who favor compromise with Cosgrave seem to be gaining in strength.

The Labor Party representation in the Dail is now Mr. T. O'Connell who was absent in Canada when the Cosgrave government was saved from defeat in the last Dail by one vote. Mr. O'Connell is head of the National Teachers' Union. He is a conservative.

James Larkin, who was elected on a Communist platform has not been permitted to take his seat in the Dail on the ground that he is an undischarged bankrupt. Larkin polled over 7,000 votes in the general election.

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The Present Rebellion in Mexico

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This article by Ralberto Roschec, one of the ablest members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico was received by mail, which accounts for the delay in publication. It is valuable inasmuch as it explains the class forces involved in the Mexican struggle.

By RALBERTO ROSCHEC.

At midnight of October the second terminated the military maneuvers of the Mexican army in the Federal district. The moment the order was given to return to the barracks was the signal for General Hecctor Almadia to order 3 contingents to follow him. Instead of marching to the barracks he steered them to the road leading to the State of Puebla.

The action of General Almadia obeyed the plans of Generals Gomez and Serrano, who having lost all hope in the political campaign decided to abandon the struggle on the political field in favor of the armed struggle for power.

Before going into detail it is necessary to give a brief review of the events leading up to the present revolt in order to better understand the final aims of Generals Gomez and Serrano.

Presidential Campaign. Almost two years before the next presidential elections of Mexico (July 1928) began the preparations for nominations. After much political bickering three candidates emerged: General Alvaro Obregon; Arnulfo Gomez and Francisco Serrano. The political field was thus divided into two sections: Gomez and Serrano representing the reaction and Obregon the native bourgeoisie and the petty-bourgeoisie.

The first two candidates during their entire political campaign hid behind the principle of "no re-election"—with which slogan they tried to win the sympathy of the masses of workers and peasants throughout the country, but without success.

The Communist Party Stand. The Communist Party of Mexico after carefully studying the situation issued a manifesto supporting the candidacy of Obregon, based on the following considerations: The presidential succession from the point of view of "re-election or no-re-election" is as absurd as to treat the present situation as a struggle of principles instead of a struggle of classes.

Every political struggle is a struggle for power of one class or another, or of a determined faction within a certain class. For that reason the present struggle between Generals Gomez, Serrano and Obregon is a struggle of classes, a struggle to defend certain economic interests.

Class Forces in Struggle. Upon close analysis of the social forces of Mexico one can establish the following division: In the first place stands the rural aristocracy or, let us say, the large landowners allied with the clergy and foreign capital, principally English capital, American and Spanish and a part of the national bourgeoisie.

In the second place, are the elements of the national bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie, the wealthy ranchers and some of the "progressive" elements among the landowners; the small property owners, public employees, the group of intellectuals and the labor aristocracy which shares its power with the petty bourgeoisie.

In the third place stands the proletarian class, the workers in industry, in the factories and mills, the huge mass of peasants without lands and the peons in the fields.

The struggle for the presidential succession is a struggle between the above mentioned classes and between various groups in those same classes. The relation of the forces within those classes will determine the victory or defeat of the present struggle.

The triumph of the past social revolution in Mexico—of the liberal elements against the conservative elements—was made possible only through the alliance of the petty bourgeoisie with the large masses of workers and peasants. Without the reaction would long ago have overthrown the power of the bourgeoisie; and would have instituted a conservative regime.

Alliance Against Reaction. We are therefore justified in maintaining that the alliance between the national bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie and the proletarian class constitute the dominant force in the country; sufficiently strong to suffocate any attempt at a reactionary dictatorship.

This, however, does not signify that the interests of the national bourgeoisie and the proletarian class are the same. On the contrary it is obvious the proletarian has interests diametrically opposed to those of the bourgeoisie, and its alliance with the bourgeoisie is a temporary affair compelled by the force which even today the reaction is still able to command; and by the present weakness of the proletarian. Dis-united and decentralized, the Mexican proletarian has not yet been able to build a strong organization, nor one unified political leadership.

Without this indispensable cohesion and political leadership, the masses of workers and peasants are unable at the present time to launch an independent struggle for the conquest of power. For this reason, faced with the forces of reaction and the church bent upon the destruction of

the present petty-bourgeoisie government, it is the duty of the proletariat to support the candidate of the national bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie, or the candidacy of General Obregon. It is no mystery to any one that compared to the candidacy of Obregon, that of Gomez and Serrano represented the interests of the reactionary conservative groups.

For these reasons, and carrying out the resolution passed in convention by the M. C. P. at the end of May the Party declares that it will support the candidacy of General Obregon for the presidency.

But the party is not "Obregonist," nor does it expect from Obregon the solution of the fundamental problems of the dispossessed classes. The Party supports the candidacy of Obregon without agreement or compromises, only as a means against the common enemy, against the reaction and the church.

In addition to the Communist Party of Mexico General Obregon has succeeded in winning the support of important groups of workers and peasants, who see in Obregon an opponent to the reaction.

Politics of the Mexican Labor Party. The clear political position of the Communist Party contrasts strongly with the politics pursued by the Labor Party. This body waited until September to declare itself behind Obregon. And it was decided in the following manner:

When the moment arrived for the discussion of the presidential candidates the assemblage composed largely by lawyers, state governors or their secretaries and some businessmen, expressed itself almost one hundred per cent against the principle of re-election, thus ideologically taking the position of reaction. But at the moment of voting, the overwhelming majority voted to support Obregon. But the executive committee was empowered, in case of necessity, to alter the resolution supporting Obregon. This was a move of the leaders of the Labor Party and a bargaining point to be used to wrest concessions from Obregon.

The Communist Party of Mexico has analyzed these actions of the Labor Party in the following manner: The belated support of Obregon and his followers of the candidacy of Obregon was not determined only by personal hostilities between them,

FRENCH GOVERNMENT PERSECUTES SPANISH IMMIGRANT WORKERS

By KORSUNSKY.

PARIS (By Mail).—Working class immigrants from Spain have long formed a considerable proportion of foreign immigrants in France. According to the French Ministry of labor, 467,158 of 2,845,214 foreigners in France on the 1st of January, 1925, were Spanish. In general it is safe to say that Spanish working class immigrants in France are numerically second only to Italians.

Driven out of their own country by cruel need, the Spanish toiling masses have found in France not only a means of earning their daily bread (difficult enough, to be sure), but also a respite from the perpetual oppressions of that reactionary clique known as Primo de Rivera's government.

General Primo de Rivera, Rivera's terror seizing power on the 13th of September, 1923, at once made all political freedom obsolete, and with the aid of the well-known butcher of the masses, Martinez-Anido, embarked upon a regime of stifling the labor movement. The press, strictly censored, is quite unable to print the slightest serious criticism of the government's actions or to allow any revolutionary agitation to slip into its columns.

The Spanish toiling masses being unable, however, to refrain from a public declaration of their feelings against Primo de Rivera, the Spanish labor organ coming out in France, has had to undertake the exposure of all the repressions of the labor movement, all the acts of violence and violation of the law committed by Primo de Rivera's government. The press of the "El Proletario," and organ for Spanish workers in France.

It was reorganized in the beginning of 1925 from "L'Emigrante," two pages of which used to be in Italian and two in Spanish, and made into a special organ, edited by the Communists, who from this time began to be very popular among the Spanish immigrant masses. It was at once a trade union and political paper.

"El Proletario" fulfilled great educational and propaganda functions and was read with enthusiasm by the Spanish workers. It waged a perpetual campaign to win over Spanish immigrants for the French Unitary General Confederation of Labor, and continually fought for their material interests; it has thrown light from a revolutionary angle upon events all over the world and especially in Spain, and propagating the principles of Leninism, it afforded the Spanish working class the fullest possible information regarding the Soviet Union.

Suppression. The military bourgeois dictatorship however, oppressing the Spanish people, could not be indifferent to this labor organ so courageously exposing its black and illegal actions. Its at-

tempts to get "El Proletario" shut down by the French government met with sympathy from Sarraut, the present Minister for home affairs in France, and were crowned with success in the summer of this year. By a decree of the 28th of June, Sarraut, fulfilling the instructions of the Spanish imperialists, shut down "El Proletario" and, not content with this, forbade the publication of any sort of Spanish organ "of a similar tendency" in the whole Seine department.

The Press Re-appears. The Spanish immigration however, did not lose heart, but embarked upon intensive collections and began to publish a new "Bi-monthly organ for Spanish workers in France"—"Vida Obrera" (Workers' Life) in Chartres, the first number of which came out on the 31st of July last. Primo de Rivera's government, however, now celebrating its victory over the proletariat with cynical derision, achieved the prohibition by the French government of this organ also in the beginning of September last.

Illegal Press Necessary. Only one course remains open to Spanish immigration—the illegal publication of its organ. It will insist upon its rights to expound its political views freely and will never cease from the struggle with the illegal dictatorship strangling the Spanish people and inhaling the incense of self-praise. It will not be dismayed by those illegal repressions practiced against it by the French "democratic" government, which, at the bidding of the Spanish despots, refuse Spanish immigration freedom of speech and the press.

Women Discover Pan-American League Is Agent of Finance

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—When the Washington representative of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom called upon Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director of the Pan-American Union, to promote a plan for neutral supervision of the coming election in Nicaragua, Rowe dodged the issue. He said that the union deals only with "constructive things."

Kellogg to Pick Man. Nicaragua, whose liberal government was overthrown by a military coup, and whose liberal attempt to restore constitutional government was repressed last winter and spring by an American fleet and land force, has been promised a presidential election in 1928. Secretary of State Kellogg is considering plans for running that election.

DRAMA

The Golf-Bug's Meat

Frank Craven in "The 19th Hole" at Cohan's Pleases the the Pill Chasers

IAN MACLAREN

THIS is a story of a perfectly normal professor who strayed from the path of domestic fidelity when he joined a country club after taking a chance on two high balls, in the company of several golf bugs who golfed in order to drink and drank in order to golf.

When Mr. Verno Chase (Frank Craven) rented a suburban home his time was occupied writing articles for the magazines and studying the history of stained glass windows. His wife was proud of him and loved him for his diligence as well as for his erudition. When this pair arrived among the golfers they had considerable difficulty in making themselves understood in the English language and since the other members of the community were 100 per cent Americans, conversation in any other language did not seem likely to produce any better results.

The vocabulary of a red-headed girl sounded strange but intriguing to the tamed professor and on her suggestion he took a walk in the direction of the golf grounds. Jealously set in in the Chase family which condition prevailed until the professor, after degenerating into a golfing fool, almost ruined himself financially but finally got out of all his scrapes by winning a cup in a tournament making up with his rival the uncrowned king of the Harmony Golf Club and producing a lover for the red-headed girl thus restoring harmony in the Chase home.

There are several laughs in this play but not a single idea that has not been taken out of the morgue many times before. Frank Craven carries his historic burden like a gentleman, Mary Kennedy as his wife acts like the wife we are all supposed to know and Kitty Kelly, as the red-headed girl who ushered the green-eyed mother into the Chase home, presents an attractive figure and wags a wicked tongue.

If this play ever gets to "The 19th Hole," goitically speaking, I will admit that the golfing population of New York is not to be laughed at.

Broadway Briefs

The Civic Repertory Theatre will open their season this evening at their playhouse on Fourteenth Street with "The Good Hope." The Heijerman's play will be repeated on Wednesday matinee, Thursday and Saturday evenings. Two other plays will be given this week, "The Cradle Song," Wednesday night and Saturday matinee and "La Locandiera" on Friday night.

The Actors Equity Annual Ball will be held at the Hotel Astor, Saturday evening, November 12.

Gilbert Miller definitely announces that Max Reinhardt has signed the final contracts for the New York Reinhardt season which is scheduled for next month.

The 400th performance of "The Squall" was celebrated at the 48th Street Theatre on last Thursday night.

Walter Hampden, who is playing in "An Enemy of the People," at the Hampden Theatre, tells us that the Ibsen play is doing very well, and the crowds are enthusiastic.

"Abie's Irish Rose" will close its engagement at last, and the Republic Theatre, where that perennial comedy has been making history for more than five years, will have another occupant. The successor is Edward Knoblock's comedy, "The Mulberry Bush," which A. H. Woods will present in association with Charles Dillingham, on Oct. 25. The last play to occupy the Republic Theatre before "Abie" moved in in May, 1922, was also Woods' production, "Lawful Larceny," by Samuel Shipman.

Betty Linley has joined the Garrick Players for the modern dress production of "The Taming of the Shrew," which opens at the Garrick Theatre, October 24.

Laurette Taylor is to be starred in a new play by J. Hartley Manners. The play's present title is "Delicate Justice."

The Acting Company of the American Laboratory Theatre has commenced rehearsal on "Dr. Knock" by Jules Romains, and "Much Ado About Nothing" under the direction of Richard Boleslavsky.

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and a play by John Howard Lawson.

Tickets on sale at DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

PITTSBURGH TERMINAL CO. GUNMEN KICK OUT EYESIGHT OF STRIKER

Coal and Iron Police Kidnap Five Workers and
"Work Them Over" in Company Barracks

BULLETIN.

Avella, Penn. Oct. 17.—At six o'clock last Sunday night, thirty drunken coal and iron police in the employ of the Aurora mine of the Duquesne coal company here, attacked four locked-out miners on the public highway, beating with blackjacks, George Harko, Albino Galigni, Angelo Simonetti, and Joe Lazar. All were seriously injured and Simonetti and Lazar are under hospital treatment.

George Harko was returning from the picket line and Albino Galigni was going to the drug store for medicine for a sick child when attacked.

CASTLE SHANNON, Pa., Oct. 17.—Several illustrations of the complete abrogation of civil rights in the mining camps where the coal war is on, come from Castle Shannon No. 2, one of a group of three adjoining mines near Pittsburgh, belonging to the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company. Here are the facts in full as I got them from the five boys, four striking miners, and the fifth a union carpenter, who were the victims of a planned and unprovoked brutal attack last week on the part of the Coal and Iron Police in the hire of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company; supplemented by the account given by Squire George H. Beltzhoover of Castle Shannon Borough, and one of his constables, who, unlike so many of the officers of the law in the coal region, happen not to be company men and resent the company terrorization of the people in territory for which they are responsible.

At about seven o'clock, October 8, two of the five men who were assaulted were walking along the tracks belonging to the Pittsburgh Street Railroad Company, and off company property. Two Coal and Iron police who had evidently been lying in ambush, sprang out of the weeds along the roadway with blackjacks ready and arrested them. Then, further along the tracks, at Cooley station, the car stop for No. 2 mine, the Coal and Iron police whistled for more of their gang to come, and made two more arrests.

The four men, Christ Dilla, Peter Karkhalla, and Lawrence Reiter, all striking miners, and Samuel Mullenowski, the young carpenter, were then taken up to the barracks of the Coal and Iron police on the company property, and a guard of three placed over them. After about an hour of waiting and general abuse, the company thugs warmed up to the job, and began "working on" the boys as they put it, in telling the story. This is a good phrase—signifying not merely a sudden wild assault, but a long, deliberate, brutal, and obscene torture process.

Police Masked. First they took Christ Dilla, threw him through the door into an adjoining room, then five of the Coal and Iron police came in after him with handcuffs masking their faces, turned off the lights, and began. After they got through with him, they "worked over" the other three.

It was on the young carpenter, Mullenowski, that they did their most perfect job. I saw him when he came into Squire Beltzhoover's office with his brother in regard to his case.

Kick Out Eyesight. The black glasses he wore looked incongruous in combination with his blonde youthfulness. Then he lifted them, and you saw the reason for the glasses—the ghastly, horribly injured eye that was the result of a number of well-directed kicks delivered by the Coal and Iron police when they had him lying helpless on their barracks floor. The doctor tells him it is probable he will lose the sight of the one eye altogether—perhaps of both.

After they got through with these four, the police put them in a car and took them along up to the office of Justice of Peace Ira H. Edmundson.

PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.
Second Ave. and 106th St., Abraham Markoff, George Primoff and Joseph Malinenco, speakers.
Madison Ave. and 106th St., Charles Mitchell, H. Schreimel, Max Sachman and Pat Devine, speakers.

F. D. S. S. 2-A.
F. D. S. S. 2-A meets tonight, 6:30 p. m., at 100 West 28th St.

Night Workers Meet Today.
A general membership meeting of the Night Workers Section will take place today at 3 p. m. at 108 East 14th St. All members must attend.

Yonkers Meeting Every Thursday.
The Yonkers International Branch meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 20 Warburton Ave. Members should bring dues books.

Postpone Phillips Lecture.

The lecture which has been scheduled for Thursday with J. V. Phillips as speaker is postponed. At the meeting Thursday a discussion will take place on the situation in the Y. W. L. and its immediate tasks. After the discussion delegates to the district convention will be elected.

Daily Worker Agents Meeting.

A DAILY WORKER Agents' conference will be held next Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St.

Settle For Tickets.

All comrades are instructed to settle for THE DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Bazaar tickets at once.

500 Register for 1928 Worker School Courses

(Continued from Page One)

pected to register immediately before more classes are closed to registration.

Courses Are Varied.

Other courses of special interest to workers active in the trade unions are: Present Tactics of Employers, Robert W. Dunn, instructor; Historic Struggles of American Labor, David J. Saposs, instructor; Public Speaking, Carl Brodsky, History of the U. S. Jim Cork; Marxian Economics, Roy Bagosin; Fundamentals of Communism, various instructors, and Principles of Marxism, Abraham Markoff.

For information about these or any other of the 50 courses offered by the Workers School, write or call at the school office, Room 32, 108 East 14th Street, New York City.

English Dept. Large.

Because the American working class is so largely foreign, particularly in the basic industries, and because in the city of New York the proportion of foreign-born workers is particularly high, the Workers School, in its efforts to serve the New York labor movement, has built an especially large English department. It offers: not one or two, but 18 different courses of six grades so that every worker, from the one who does not read or write English at all to the worker who merely wishes to complete his mastery of the language, can be fitted into the class best adapted to his needs.

Develops Own Text Books.

The school has found it necessary to develop its own text books for the English work in order that the book may have such vocabulary and such subject matter as really fits the worker.

The teachers also have been selected with a double test of their fitness—first, their technical fitness as instructors, and second, their knowledge of and experience with the labor movement. The fee is only \$3.50 for a three-month, once-a-week course and \$6.00 for a three-months twice-a-week course. The instructors include: Sue Baxter, Beatrice Carlin, Whitaker Chambers, Mary Ghent, Vera Green, Eli B. Jacobson, Violet Kay, Florence Lubin, Sophie Messel, Ruth Munson, William Patterson, Pauline Rogers, Hannah Scherer, Anna Sorsky and J. Warner.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Standing of the Metropolitan Workers' Soccer League

DIVISION "A"									
	P.	W.	L.	D.	Sc.	Ag.	Points		
Bronx Hungarian	3	2	0	1	9	2	5		
Hungarian Workers	3	2	0	1	12	8	5		
Scandinavian Workers	3	1	1	1	8	8	3		
New York Eagle	3	1	0	2	3	8	2		
Spartacus	4	0	2	2	10	2	0		
Freiheit	1	0	0	1	1	1	1		
Red Star	1	0	1	0	1	3	0		
DIVISION "B"									
	P.	W.	L.	D.	Sc.	Ag.	Points		
Hungarian Workers	3	1	0	2	5	3	4		
New York Eagle	2	1	0	1	7	2	3		
Red Star	1	1	0	0	9	3	2		
Freiheit	3	1	2	0	2	8	2		
Spartacus	3	0	2	1	5	12	1		

LAST WEEK'S RESULTS.

Hungarian Workers "A" vs. Scandinavian Workers—4-2.
Spartacus "A" vs. Freiheit "A"—1-1.
Eagle "A" vs. Red Star "A"—not played.
Spartacus "B" vs. Hungarian Workers "B"—1-1.
Eagle "B" vs. Freiheit "B"—5-0.

City Engineers to Demand Raises at Protest Tomorrow

Municipal engineers through their union will protest the action of the New York board of estimate in setting aside what they characterize as an entirely inadequate sum for salary increases at a mass meeting tomorrow night at the Society of Engineers' Building, 20 West 39th St.

In announcing the meeting the unionized engineers said the \$600,000 voted by the Tammany administration for salary increases in the municipal engineering service would not amount to more than a 2 per cent increase even if equitably distributed, whereas the Civil Service Commission recently recommended a 35 per cent increase. The engineers' union is the Union of Technical Men, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

To Demand 15 Per Cent More.

The immediate granting of a general 15 per cent wage increase and use of the \$600,000 for low-wage rather than favored workers will be urged at tomorrow's meeting. At the same time a conference with Charles Kohler, director of the budget, will be arranged before Thursday, when the allotment of the salary increases will be officially announced.

The protest meeting will be addressed by Dudley Babcock, president of the Union of Technical Men, and Evan L. Gunter, president of the architectural association of the board of education.

Contractors Pay More.

Although it is upon engineers employed by the city that the responsibility falls for planning and designing subway projects, the salaries paid by the city are in sharp contrast to those paid by private subway contracting companies, according to a statement issued by the Union of Technical Men's Association last night.

"Section engineers receive an annual salary from the city of \$4,200, whereas subway contractors pay the same class of engineers \$8,000 a year," the statement said. "Assistant engineers receive from the city \$3,500 while subway contractors pay \$5,000. The annual salaries paid by the city to surveyors in charge do not exceed \$2,500. Subway contractors pay \$4,000 to \$4,500. The city holds its rosters to yearly salaries ranging from \$1,500 to \$1,800. Subway contractors pay \$3,000.

"In providing for salary increases proportionate to living costs, the city has given minor recognition to the 3,600 men of its engineering force. The city's mechanics have had a 110 per cent salary increase and unskilled laborers 140 per cent. Salaries of patrolmen and firemen have been raised 56 per cent and those of teachers 88 per cent. But engineers have had only 44 per cent increase throughout all the rises in the cost of living. At times this increased cost of living has ascended to nearly double what it formerly was. It is now 62 per cent higher than before the war."

Ball Will Greet Y. W. L. Convention Oct. 29th

A concert and dance to welcome the delegates to the fourth national convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League will be held Saturday, Oct. 29th, at the Harlem Casino, 140th St. and 160th St. The convention will open the following day. Tickets in advance will be 50 cents, and at the door 75 cents. They can be bought now at 108 East 14th St.

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Russian Motion Pictures for Celebration of Tenth Anniversary Here Oct. 30

The New York celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be featured by a showing of a motion picture of the funeral of C. E. Ruthenberg, late general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, and other films of Soviet Russia.

They will be shown Sunday, Oct. 30 from 2 to 9 p. m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., under the auspices of the New York district of the Workers Party. Admission will be 50 cents.

Arrange Big Indoor Meetings As Labor Campaign Develops

Plans for many large indoor rallies to be conducted by the Workers (Communist) Party in connection with the present election campaign are being continued.

The first meeting will be held at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 43rd St. Wednesday, October 26. The speakers' list will be headed by Ben Gitlow, the Party candidate for Judge of the court of general sessions in Manhattan.

The following Sunday two large rallies will be held in the Bronx and Harlem.

The Bronx meeting will be held in the largest hall in the borough, Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and Southern Boulevard. The Harlem meeting will take place at the Labor Temple, 15 West 126th St. Indoor meetings in Brownsville, Williamsburg, the East Side and other working class centers are also being arranged. Plans are also being prepared for Red Nights in various working class sections of the city. A series of street meetings were held in Williamsburg Saturday night. Ben Gitlow, candidate for judge of the court of general sessions, will address open air meetings Friday at 110th St. and Fifth Ave.; 106th St. and Madison Ave. and 116th St. and Madison Ave.

Playwrights Theatre to Raise Flag Here Today

A unique flag raising ceremony will be held today at 1 p. m. when the flag of the New Playwrights Theatre will be raised to the sound of a jazz orchestra and a chorus singing a song from the first play called, "We Love Our Boss."

The flag is a bright proletarian red, with the name of the theatre across its face. At night it will be illuminated by a spotlight. John Des Passos, Michael Gold and John Howard Law, directors of the theatre, will make brief speeches. There will be dancing in the street.

Members of the staffs of THE DAILY WORKER, the Freiheit, the Elre and other workers' papers as well as leading members and officials of trades unions, were present last night at an invitation dress rehearsal.

The first play of the new theatre is "The Belt," by Paul Sifton, and is a satirical study of mass production in a Detroit auto factory and the revolt of the workers against this oppression. The DAILY WORKER and the Joint Defense Committee of the needle trade unions have arranged for blocks of seats for benefit performances.

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WHAT PRICE TRACTION POLITICS? TAMMANY SUPPORTS FARE RAISE

By ROBERT MITCHELL.

The Subway Nickel: To Be Or Not To Be! This is the drama which now struts and frets its hour upon the Metropolitan stage. The last act is scheduled to be a tragedy unless the workers and other subway riders of the city can by their united effort prevent the otherwise certain martyrdom of the five cent fare.

Tammany Hall now posing as the chief friend and supporter of the long suffering Nickel will with equal grace act in the role of principal mourner. Controller Berry, whom Tammany has chosen for the unpopular role of chief executioner, will be amply rewarded for his courageous stand in upholding the interests of the Tammany masters in Wall Street. Undermyer will be praised for his unstinted public service. The traction workers will remain unorganized. Subway riders will pay a 7 or 10 cent fare. Tax payers and eventually the workers will carry several hundred millions in an additional burden for the financing of the new "unification" plan.

Undermyer Plan Is Fake.

For the Undermyer plan, so far as the people's interests are concerned, is a complete fake. The truth of this assertion will be proved presently when this plan is analyzed in detail. The Berry-sponsored increased fare scheme of Charles "St. Louis" Smith is a camouflage behind which Tammany may still pose as the defender of the people's interests. The Transit Commission investigations are equally a deception. Nothing can be accepted as substantial in the whole situation except the certainty that the people will lose.

The driving force behind all that has happened in the situation so far is the conflict between the Chase National Bank-Dahl-Chadbourne group, which owns the B. M. T. and has bought heavily into the I. R. T. and the Morgan interests, who are seeking to obtain complete control of the traction properties of the city. To understand this conflict it is necessary to give a word of the background.

Backed By Morgan Interests.

The Morgan interests are behind the financing of practically the whole of the I. R. T. system and a substantial part of the B. M. T. as well. In the case of the B. M. T. its holdings are not sufficient for control. The Morgan holdings on the I. R. T. as is customary with this banking group, is represented by bondholders who serve on the Board of Directors of the railroad. Under the present so-called dual contracts with the city the Morgan control over the I. R. T. was unquestioned until about two years ago.

At that time the Wiggin-Dahl-Chadbourne, Chase National Bank group began secretly to acquire large sections of I. R. T. stock, holding it, as Chadbourne testified, for the power it would give them in the coming unified traction plan. In this round up of I. R. T. stock the directors of the I. R. T., other than the bondholders, united with the B. M. T. gang. These directors of the I. R. T. it is important to remember, own no stock themselves in the railroad and have used their position to plunder the road by buying from themselves, at excessive prices, coal, steel, in-

surance, cement, lumber and other supplies. These charges, like others under the unspoken present dual subway contracts, are passed on to the city.

Manipulate Stock Market.

In addition the gang used its control of the roads to manipulate the stock market and raked in millions in this way alone. Financing and reorganization schemes netted other millions.

At the time referred to, . . . about two years ago, . . . this gang was able to win over the whole Tammany machine to its side. The then Mayor Hylan, for reasons of his own, had fought them consistently. It became necessary to defeat Hylan in order to advance further with their plan, which was to take over the new city subways as well and to increase the fare.

Hold Secret Meeting.

Accordingly a secret meeting was held to discuss the plan. At this meeting were present Al Smith, governor of the state; the prospective Mayor of New York, Jimmy Walker; Olvany, the leader of Tammany Hall, Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough; Gehard Dahl, chairman of the board of directors of the B. M. T.; Thomas L. Chadbourne, counsel of the B. M. T., and others. Here it was agreed to ditch the obstinate Mr. Hylan and after the election campaign of 1925, at which the five cent fare issue was to be held aloft, to lay the plans for an increased fare.

Elect Walker.

Everything went according to schedule. Hylan was ditched. Walker was elected. John Delaney, chairman of the transportation board, worked out a transit unification scheme which he "hoped" would save the five-cent fare. Both companies "accepted" the plan immediately.

Then Tammany Hall got its orders!

The House of Morgan cracked the whip and Al Smith began to jig. Immediately there was instituted the "investigation" by the Transit Commission, which was to lay the basis for a "real" unification plan. Choosing the great inquisitor, Undermyer, for the main role, there began what was really a complete exposure of the methods of the traction plunderbund in order to wrench from them the control of the railroads.

Big Crowd Expected at ILD Ball Friday Night

More than 2,000 tickets have been distributed to 41 International Labor Defense branches in the city for Friday's costume ball at the New Star Casino, Park Ave. and 107th St.

Prices will be given for the best costumes. The judges include Robert Minor, editor of THE DAILY WORKER; James P. Cannon, national secretary, International Labor Defense; Kate Gitlow, secretary, United Council of Working Class Housewives, and Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello.

Socialist Confab Here Next Year

The national convention of the socialist party for 1928 will be held here next April 10, it was reported yesterday. Candidates for president and vice president will be nominated.

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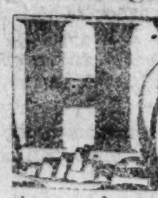
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What Price American Institutions Now?—The Supreme Court Outlaws the American Labor Movement—The Soviet Union Establishes the 7-Hour Day

The United Mine Workers' Union has been outlawed in the state of West Virginia by a decision of the United States supreme court.

The decision is timed to coincide with a similar attack on the union in Pennsylvania where the UMWA has been prohibited from carrying on a strike against the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company.

Both decisions are based on the theory that the activities of the union in endeavoring to unionize these territories interferes with interstate commerce.

A precedent is thus established for outlawing all strikes of any importance and in effect puts the whole power of the federal government behind any employer whose commodities are shipped from state to state.

The decision means that strikes in basic industries are illegal. In portent, in the number of workers immediately affected and in the importance of the union involved, the supreme court decision in the West Virginia case is the most sinister ever rendered so far as the American labor movement is concerned.

The supreme court, acting as the agency of Wall Street government, has placed the entire strength of the federal power at the disposal of the bosses for use against the labor movement in every strike and organization campaign of any consequence.

But there is one aspect of this situation which the supreme court did not consider. It fails to see that this decision outlawing the labor movement of the United States, handed down just three weeks before the 10th anniversary of the Soviet Union, when the whole world is talking of the announcement of the 7-hour day throughout industry in a country covering one-sixth of the earth's surface, affords for the American working class the clearest basis it has yet had for a comparison of the Soviet power and American imperialist government.

American capitalist "democracy" cannot stand this comparison.

This vicious decision also follows within four days the forty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor where the principal attack made by labor officialdom was leveled at critics of American government and where it pledged the labor movement to unquestioning support of American institutions.

These declarations, by leaders of a labor movement whose strikes and organization campaigns have just been outlawed by that outstanding "American institution"—American imperialist government—will have a hollow sound to American workers.

Through its government machinery the capitalist class has given its answer to a labor movement whose leadership is in the camp of the enemy.

Fighting the demand for a labor party to centralize the struggle against the tyrannical acts of American government, denouncing workers who advocate amalgamation into industrial unions, in a united front with the capitalists to slander and jail Communist workers, warring upon the Soviet Union, clinging to the skirts of the political parties of the capitalist class, unable and unwilling to lead a nationwide campaign for organization of the millions of workers in basic industry, these officials represent the labor movement so far as the capitalists are concerned.

Knowing that the official leadership belongs to them the capitalist class believes that the whole labor movement can be made part of the capitalist machine.

Where the labor movement cannot be corrupted it is to be clubbed into submission.

We have said before that the strike of the United Mine Workers is a decisive event for the American working class. The decision of the supreme court proves it.

While the leadership of the labor movement brays in behalf of American capitalist government and tries to crush out all opposition to its betrayals, the capitalists and their government are working fast.

Their latest achievement—the outlawing of all strikes that affect interstate commerce—is a challenge to the whole labor movement.

It must be understood for what it is—the most damaging blow yet dealt to the working class and the forerunner of more deadly blows yet to come.

The labor movement must be organized for resistance. In the face of the supreme court decision any labor official who opposes the formation of a labor party for the 1928 elections and mass violations of injunctions backed by the entire forces of the working class, strips himself bare of any labor character and shows himself as an open enemy of the masses.

The struggle for a powerful trade union movement in the United States is now a struggle directly against American imperialist government.

Those who do not realize this or who refuse to adopt and fight for a program based on this fact, can only lead the labor movement further into the prison American capitalism has prepared for it.

In What Direction Will The Mexican Government Travel?

Landlord and clerical reaction in Mexico has now no mass following—it can rally no popular support.

This is the inescapable conclusion from the recent events in Mexico.

The nationalist government of Calles is established firmly and can not be overthrown in the present period without armed intervention by American imperialism.

This does not mean that feudal-clerical reaction is completely crushed but that it has suffered a decisive defeat due to its inability to rally worker and peasant support, and because of the present policy of the American state department which is to try to weaken the Mexican government by sporadic revolts and diplo-

"SEVEN HOURS—HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?"



On the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, the workers of the Soviet Union have increased production to a point where the seven hour day is guaranteed.

Letter to the American Workers on the Execution of Sacco and Vanzetti

NOTE.—Enclosed is a translation of a letter from a worker-correspondent from Moscow. The writer, Comrade Kantorovich, was once an American worker in the silk mills of Paterson, and was deported to Russia in 1920 as a victim of the Palmer red raids. Ever since then Comrade Kantorovich has been working in the factory in Moscow.

DEAR Comrades, American workers: Today, on the twenty-third of August, 1927, at eleven o'clock in the morning, we workers of the factory "Red Rosa" heard of that shameful execution of two of the finest fighters of the American working class, who had devoted all their lives and energies to the revolutionary labor movement. Words fail us to express the horror which we felt against the hangmen of the American bourgeoisie, when we heard of the execution of the two comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti.

That execution will serve as a lesson for the proletariat of the world as a whole, and for the American proletariat in particular, the lesson which Marx and Lenin taught us—that between the mutually antagonistic classes of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat no understandings can be reached, and that expectations of mercy from the class enemy, can be harbored only by naive people.

We Russian workers, who experienced many such lessons, and who paid dearly for them many times, wish to remind you of our lesson of the 9th of January, 1906, in Lenin-grad, when we Russian workers, as a reply to our pleas, were shot down in masses on the streets of St. Petersburg, of the uprising in December of that same year in Moscow, and finally

matric and financial pressure, perhaps postponing armed intervention for the immediate present.

The complete isolation of the counter-revolutionary leaders is shown both by the statements of Oregon and Calles who correctly describe the revolt as "a riot rather than a revolution" and also by news dispatches telling of the defeat of counter-revolutionary detachments by armed peasants.

It appears that at no time did the actual counter-revolutionary combat units number over 5,000 effectives. They did not succeed in gaining control of a single Mexican state or an important city.

The labor unions were unquestionably on the side of the Calles government and the Communist Party of Mexico issued a call to the workers and peasants to arm themselves and take the field against reaction.

Oregon is now the only candidate for the presidency and it is with Oregon that Dwight W. Morrow will deal when he takes over the office of American ambassador.

It is known that Oregon is a less determined opponent of American imperialism than Calles. During his previous administration he made concessions both to the oil interests and to American finance-capital that Calles has refused to make. His tendency will be to compromise and thus weaken the nationalist forces.

There are only two paths that the Mexican revolution can travel. It must base itself upon the mass organizations of the workers and peasantry, improve the conditions of the workers and distribute the land to the peasants while at the same time strengthening the political power of the masses, or it must become more and more the ally of American imperialism and finally its weapon for the suppression of the masses.

The extension of organization among the peasantry, the removal of all political restrictions upon the labor movement and the peasant organizations and the arming of the masses are the only methods by which feudal and clerical reaction can be crushed and conquest by American imperialism prevented.

In addition to this, the Mexican nationalist-democratic revolution must strive consciously to build a solid Latin-American bloc against imperialism and to become the leader of the struggle against it.

Failing the energetic carrying out of this program there will be another rise of reaction backed by the American state department acting as the instrument of all exploiting interests which covet the rich natural resources of Mexico and lust for complete domination over her workers and peasants.

From the Working Men and Women of the Factory "Red Rosa," Moscow

of the experiences we went through in three revolutions, and thanks to the firm guidance which the working class of the Soviet Union received from the Communist Party of the Bolsheviks and its leader, Vladimir, Ilyitch Lenin, we gained a victory over our bourgeoisie in October 1917.

You, American workers, at least the majority of you are still under the leadership of those yellow leaders who deceive you by telling you that in the bourgeois republic of the United States, "democracy" exists, which protects the working class with laws before which all are equal. That is a lie. We remember that in your country exists a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and you yellow leaders drag at the tail of that bourgeoisie, and like traitors, deceive you and help indirectly in bringing about such shameful events as the execution of our best fighters, who devoted their whole lives to the working class by the American bourgeoisie, who, at the present moment, wield the financial lash over the whole world excepting the U. S. S. R.

With that execution they intended to frighten you, but my dear brothers and sisters, working men and women and farmers of the United States, we are certain that the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti will not only not frighten you, but will serve as a lesson for you, that between capital and labor there exists a constant struggle and that, in order to prevent more such executions from taking place, it is necessary to establish one united revolutionary front of the American

working class with the farmers and to rise against the American bourgeoisie and seize from their hands all the factories and workshops, the land and banks, and all political power.

Only then can the American workers be sure that such shameful executions will not be repeated in the United States. And in order to do that, we working men and women of the factory "Red Rosa" propose to you the following: Change all your Menshevik and traitorous leaders for sincere revolutionary proletarian leaders; do not tread any longer the path which for so long was pointed out to you by Mister Compens, and which his lackey-assistant Green is pointing out now. You must drive them from the ranks of the working class. Build your ranks around the Red International of Labor Unions—the Proletaria. Throw out all your class collaborationist leaders and

mobilize around your sincere friends and leaders of the American working class—the Workers (Communist) Party of America, and follow those left leaders of the trade union movement, who work in contact with your Communist Party. Stand like one man in those ranks, and those comrades will lead you to final victory.

Go the path which was pointed out to you by your leader, C. E. Ruthenberg, and only then will you achieve final victory over the American bourgeoisie. That will be the best answer to the execution of the two fighters, Sacco and Vanzetti.

Down with the American bourgeoisie and its hangmen! Long live the International Revolution, which will put an end to such executions! Long live the unity of the proletariat of the world! This letter was read at the general factory meeting on the 23rd of August, 1927, at five o'clock in the evening, and unanimously approved by all the workers. (2,300 workers were present). Written by the worker Kantorovich.

By SCOTT NEARING.
SHANGHAI, (FP) Oct. 17.—Two bananas slip quietly out of a basket on the wharf and into the pocket of a Chinese street urchin. This urchin is an aristocrat among the Shanghai street arabs. He has a blue cotton jacket, in addition to a shirt and a pair of trousers.

The urchin moves away from the wharf. But he does not get far. A Hindu detective has seen him take the bananas. The chase is soon over. The detective, armed with a long, heavy bamboo cane, grabs the small boy by the shoulder, and despite his protests and cries strikes him fiercely with the cane. Many Chinese stand about but they offer no protest. They have learned that only mass protests count. They can wait! But they look their hate at this six-foot man beating the lad.

Perhaps they might have done something, even in this case had they not been within a stone's throw of a Sikh policeman, standing observant with his rifle in his hands.

The British have established their flying school in the grounds at the race track. From early morning till late at night the military planes whirl and circle. The Chinese Communist, Foreign Affairs for Shanghai protests against this violation of Chinese territory. The letters go into the waste basket. British officials do not even deign to make an acknowledgment. The planes go on flying over Chinese territory. Is that not answer enough?

British guards, Italian guards, French guards, posted here and there with rifles and naked bayonets. Companies drilling and parading to military music. The Chinese stand in crowds, looking on. There is nothing else that they can do, now.

Out on the waterfront lie the battleships, in plain sight from the business center. They lie there, day after day, idle guns, trained on the city. The Chinese look and say nothing. Yesterday the Shanghai Times printed as a matter of News, the list of men-of-war then in the port: one Portuguese; one Italian; one Japanese; two French; three British; ten United States. The United States—almost two-thirds of the whole number! The Pittsburgh and the Richmond lie close to the Standard Oil Compound. The others are scattered in through the harbor.

Ten United States warships in the harbor to three British! Well, what else should the ships do, anyway? And if there are ten Americans here, the British can use their ships elsewhere.

By Fred Ellis

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

ALL is grist that comes to this mill and when the business manager visits the editorial rooms with a joke stored away in his innards—not only do we welcome the phenomenon in an art for art's sake spirit but also because it helps us start a column on Monday, the toughest morning in the week in this business. Now for the story. Enter business manager looking in the direction of this writer as if about to announce a cut in his salary. "Because the Sap refused to run," This is the first time the business office scored—this kind of a victory—over the editorial department. So there is raucous laughter on one side of the partition and the clicking of angry typewriters on the other.

SOMETHING must be done and done quickly about the tendency on the part of bank officials to embezzle funds entrusted to their institutions by trusting depositors. Increasing the salaries of the miscreants will not do, for the good reason that the guilty ones do not misappropriate money for their own personal use, but for the benefit of their various interests, whether they be oil companies, crap games or female affinities. Take the case of Joseph Wilson Barlow, Jr. former assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, Tulsa, Oklahoma, for example.

Mr. Barlow, drew a salary of \$180 a month from the bank, but he was not satisfied with that. Like the mobster, who would become a patrolman, he had a higher ambition. So he drew \$25,000 on the side. In his confession he said: "I never spent a dime on myself. It all went into my various interests. I was interested in several oil deals, a small loan company, a stop signal company that eventually would have brought a million dollars in business. I also dabbled a little in the stock market." That's that so to speak. But if Mr. Barlow's salary was \$360 a month instead of \$180 he would have taken \$50,000. The trouble was not that his salary was meager, but that he was a go-getter.

KEMAL PASHA has entered the contest for the non-stop oratorical championship of the world. The grating sound that disturbed the ears yesterday morning came from the direction of Washington, where there is considerable gnashing of teeth. Kemal is scheduled to speak continuously for seven working days, of eight hours each. This in itself gives our solons cause for worry since the eight-hour day was never popular in congress. Kemal is a man of energy. Should it come to pass that voters may begin to demand something besides an annual claim bake for their votes, being elected to congress may not stand higher in the scale of social accomplishment than the landing of a job as announcer with a broadcasting station.

THOSE whose acquaintance with university life does not even comprise an extern relationship and who are laboring under the burden of an inferiority complex, and the delusion that self-made men are doomed to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for graduates of Columbia University, Yale, Harvard and City College, should perk up their faltering egos as a result of the rise to fame of one John Kane, Scotchman and artist. By day Mr. Kane paints houses for money, but at night he paints pictures for love in his bedroom studio. He has been doing this for over fifty years, but only when his work was exhibited a few days ago at the International Exhibition of Paintings now showing in the Carnegie Galleries did he become famous. Kane's work has been likened to that of the great French modernist, Henri Rousseau. Kane never forgets a day in an art school. This is encouraging.

CHARLES DARWIN, the deceased evolutionist, has injected himself into the sacred precincts of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Dr. Barnes, bishop of Birmingham believes that man at some period in human existence was something of a monkey. And to prove that Darwin did not go far enough, canon Bullock-Webster demanded that the bishop be cast out of "the church of god" for holding such views. And to show the world that Britons are human, the partisans of both clergymen staged a riot in the cathedral. The "wild Irish" and the "damned Boers" are getting too undared civilized for the boys of the bull-dog breed.

FOR the first time in the history of political struggles within the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the capitalist correspondents in Riga, Helsingfors and Geneva, have failed to array Trotsky and Zinoviev armies in battle against Stalin and Bukharin forces. What's the matter boys? Click up. We need a little recreation now and then.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Emblem of Tenth Anniversary of USSR Now Ready

A beautifully designed button commemorating the Tenth Anniversary of the establishment of the First Workers' Soviet Republic will soon be distributed by the thousands by the National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party.

On the back of a bright red star is represented a Russian worker challenging with a hammer in one hand and a drawn rifle with bayonet in the other for those who would destroy the Soviet Union. The words "Tenth Anniversary" is emblazoned conspicuously over the fighter for the workers' and peasants' order.

Requests for the emblem, which is one of the most attractive and ingenious yet designed are already pouring in from Workers' Party units and also from workers' clubs and other organizations throughout the United States. The price for single emblems is ten cents, but orders in larger quantities from the National Office, Workers (Communist) Party, 43 East 125th St., New York City, are being filled at a reduced rate.

Correction

The name of the author of the poem "Leckert" which appeared on page six of last Saturday's issue was incorrectly spelled. The poem was written by H. Leivick and translated from the Yiddish by A. B. Magill.